

Introduction to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015– 2030



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

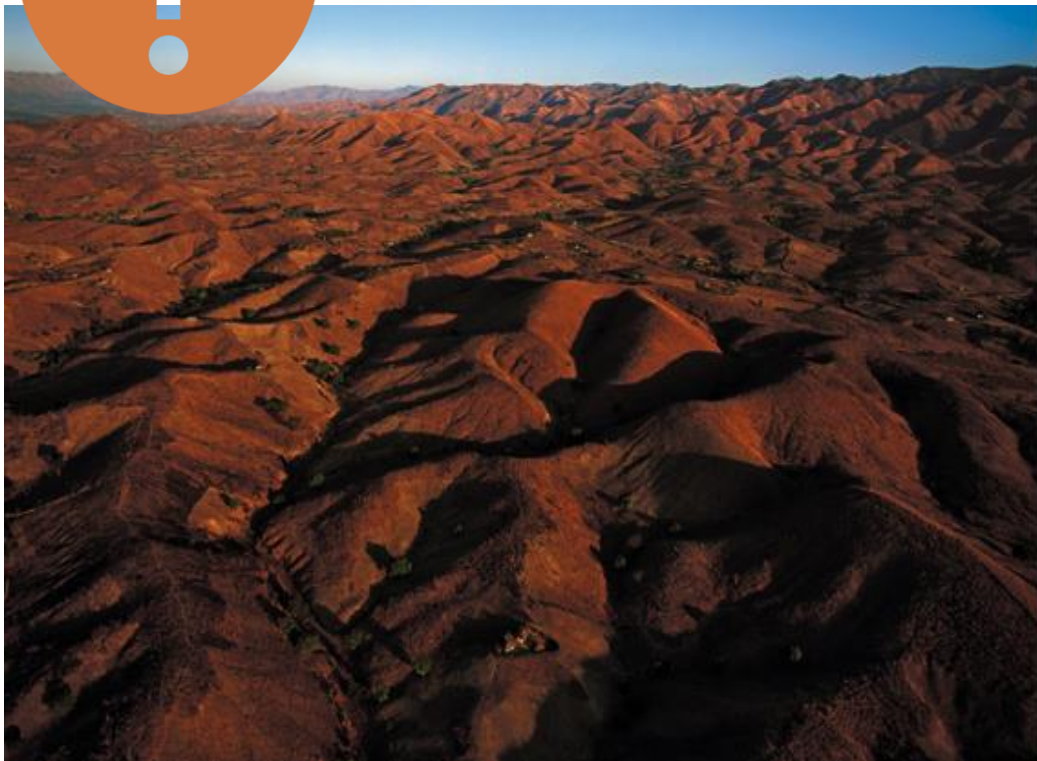
UN
environment
programme

SEDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



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**Disaster risk
reduction**



Disasters are the result of interactions between hazards and a human environment

Understanding risk

HAZARD



EXPOSURE



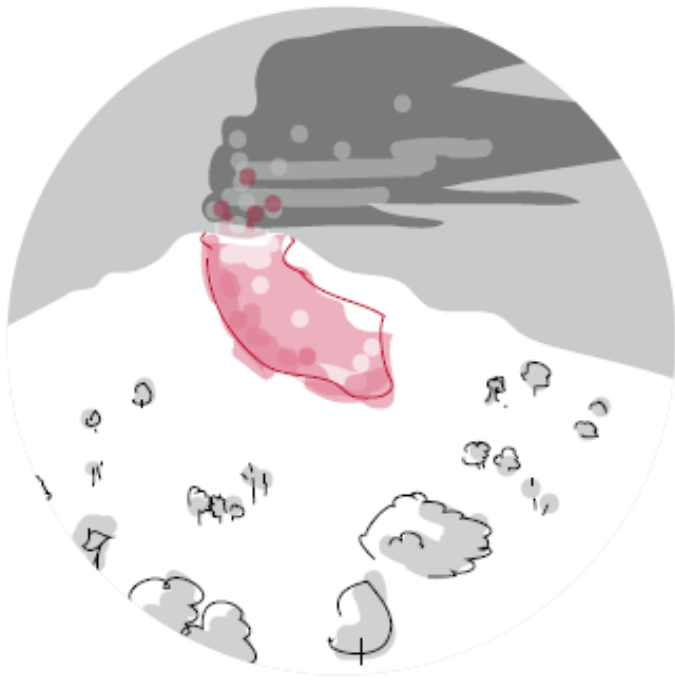
VULNERABILITY



Risk defined as “the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.”

Understanding risk

Risk and the context of hazard, exposure and vulnerability



There is no such thing as a **natural disaster**, only **natural hazards**



We make **choices** as to where we inhabit, how we build and what research we do



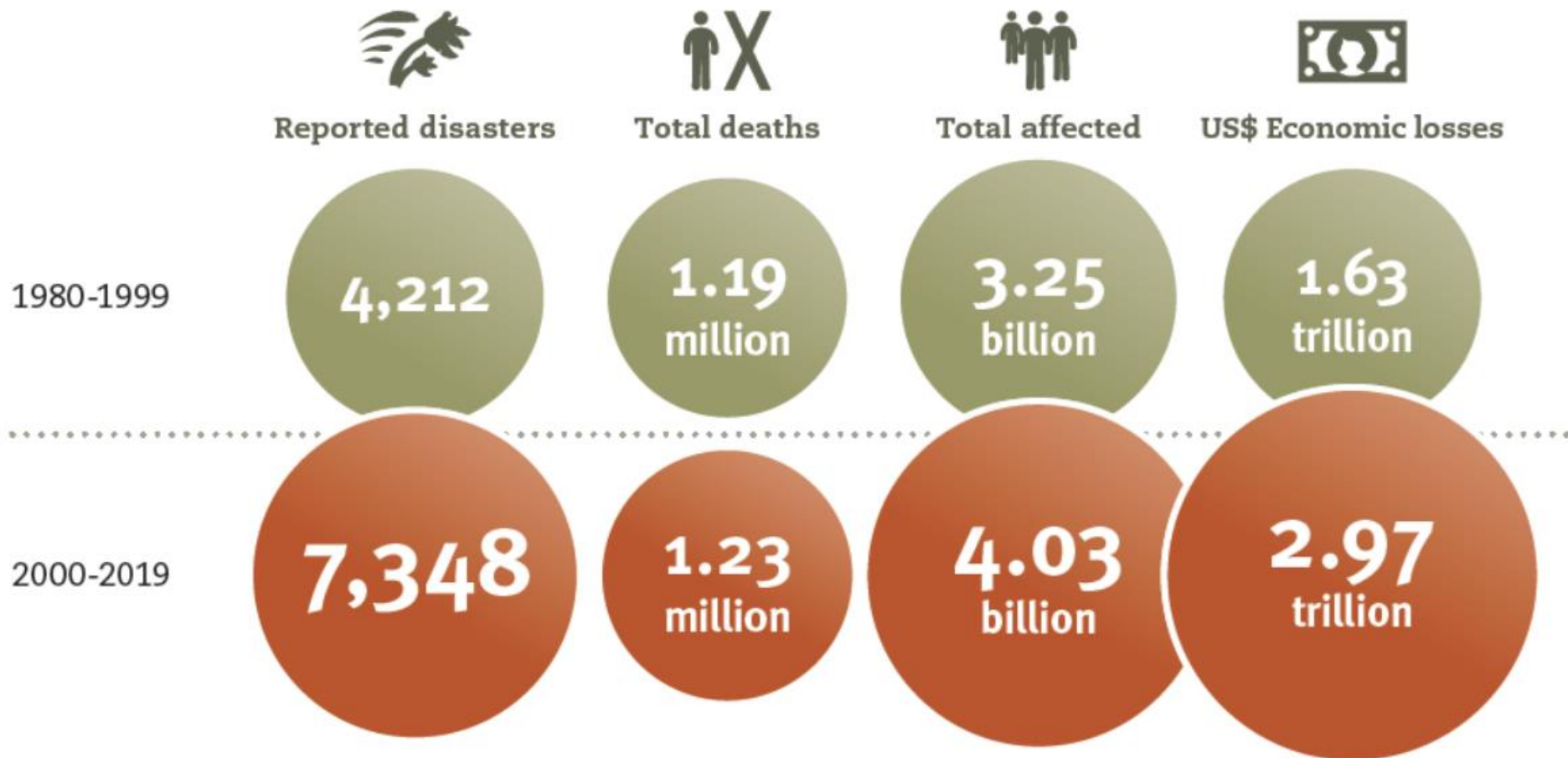
Risk is the combination of **hazard**, **exposure** and **vulnerability**

Disaster Risk Reduction Defined

- “Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.”
- DRR is the “policy objective of Disaster Risk Management”.

Why do we pursue Disaster Risk Reduction?

Disaster Impacts:
1980-1999 vs. 2000-2019



Disaster Trends

Why are disasters increasing in frequency and impact?



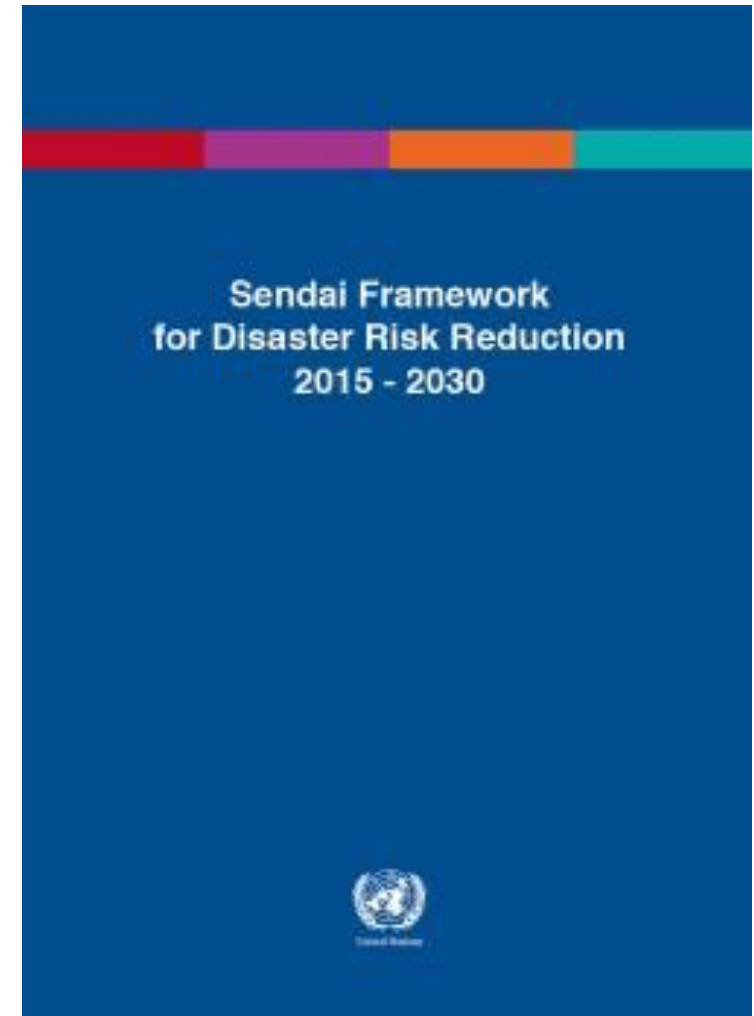


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Sendai Framework monitoring process and regional progress

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- **Adopted** at the **Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** (March 18, 2015) and **endorsed** by the **UN General Assembly** (May 15, 2015)
- **15-year**, voluntary agreement
- **A shift from managing disasters to managing risks**
- It focuses not only on reducing existing risks but **also on preventing the creation of new risks and strengthening resilience**
- Extended scope: includes **natural, slow-onset, man-made and biological hazards**.



Hazard classification

- Meteorological and hydrological hazards
- Extra terrestrial hazards
- Geohazards
- Environmental hazards
- Chemical hazards
- Biological hazards
- Technological hazards
- Societal hazards



7 Global targets

Defined by the **Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology** relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG).

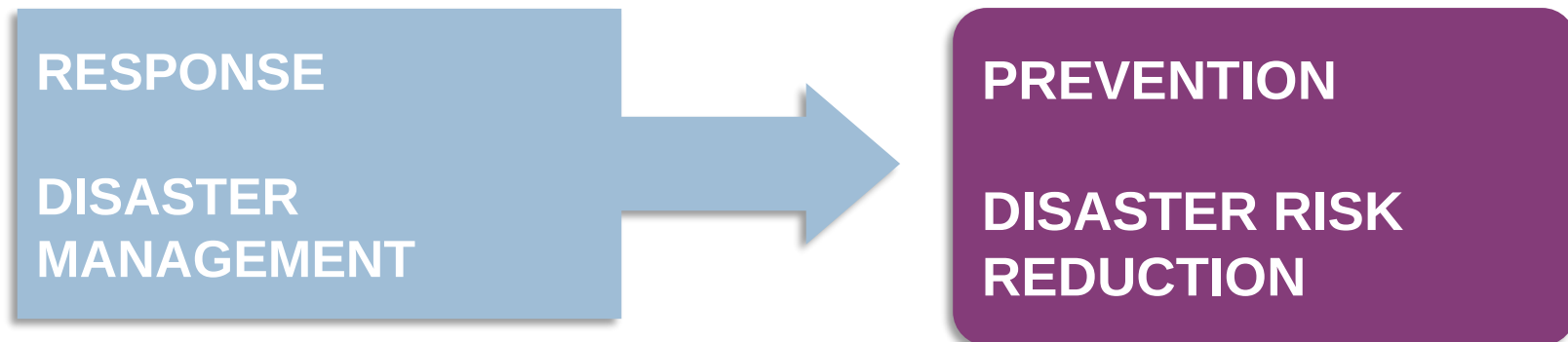


Risk-informed policymaking

The Sendai Framework and its tools provide an opportunity to:

- **collect event-based and annual data on disaster impacts** on people and assets.
- **design, monitor and evaluate disaster risk management measures** and policies to boost progress.

This **data** should help inform and tailor policies, prioritize resources, and build the resilience of communities.



Thank You For Your Attention